United Kingdom," in 1833 and 1861, an accurate estimate can be made of the rapid growth of the British Stam Marine in that limited period. It is equally instructive to observe the steady increase in the entires and clearances of steamers belonging to the Continental Powers and to those of Northern Europe. The increase is marked in the steamers of Belgium, Holland and France.

PARTIAL REVIEW OF ENTRIES OF STRAM VESSELS

antedates this period, the comparison will suffice for the purpose in view. Although the tables in the Appendix show the trade from 1853 to 1861, yet the comparisons made in the body of the Memorial are limited by the year ending June 30, 1860, and are therefore free from any of the false premises which an abnormal condition like that of war introduces into any commercial com-sarisons.

Mike that of war introduces into any commercial comparisons.

MEXICO.

The hostile movements of the French in this country, with which we have had at times important and extensive relations, render a comparative view of the trade of considerable interest; and it is unfortunate that the tables do not present, what is believed to be, a correct view, owing to the large extent of the contrabund trade. It is to be noticed that since 1835, when the exchanges of the United States and Mexico were nearly 20,000,000, the trade had gradually diminished until the Mexican war, when it was as low as \$3,000,000, but, with the improving condition of Mexico, had rison, in 1860, to \$12,000,000, when the French invasion again almost wholly checked its progress. The following comparison by no means presents an exact view of English trade, a large pertion of which has been carried on by contrabund entries, and a smuggling outward of silver in steam men-of-war.

The Royal West IndiaCompany's steamers commenced touching at Mexican ports in 1840.

The exports of Great Britain and the United States progress.

Products of the United Kingdom. Of the U. S. 1853. £791,940 = £3,959,700. £2,529,770 1860. 463,604 = 2,313,620. 3,338,789 Dec....£329,336 = \$1,646,680 Inc.. \$808,969

Dec.... £38,002 = \$190,400 Inc., \$4,767,887 Dec... 2.85,002 = \$150,600 Inc..\$4,767,807

The American imports include gold and silver, the British do not. The importation of the precious metals from Mexico to Great Britain. In 1838, were over £3,000,000, or \$15,000,000, in 1860, £1,000,000, or \$5,000,000, document was smuggled in the same years from the Pacific coast by British steamers. Careful statisticians estimate the total trade of Great Britain with Mexico at \$30,000,000, It is probably fully equal to this figure.

The border communication has partly compensated the United States for want of steam lines.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SUATEMALA—HONDURAS—BAN SALVAHOR—NICARAGUA—
COSTA RICA.

Steam communication between Southsmpton and
Micaragua was established in the year 1840 by the Royal
Mail Steam Packet Line.
The comparative exports of the two unitons to Central
America laye been.

rigerica have bee	Products of United		Hinter	
1853	181,963 ==			
Decrease				

Into the United Kingdom. Into the United State Decrease. 2187,976 = \$839,830 Decrease. \$180,869

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS. OUBA AND PORTO BICO-HATTI AND ST. DOMINGO-DANISH, DUTCH, PRESCH, AND BRITISH WEST INDIA DANISH, DUTCH, PRENCH, AND BRITISH WHEN INDIA BELANDS.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Line commenced its

trips to the West Indies in the year 1841.

The exports of Great Britain and the United States
to all of the Islands were, in

#14,665,171 23,167,439 Increase.... £1,289,104= \$6,445,520 69.132.268

United States # 25,060,477 43,399 852

The second of the control of the con

Increase....£1,624,267 = \$8,121,316..... \$475,339 Increase... £688,171 = \$3,449,855.....\$2,409,977

SOUTH AMERICA. III.-THE WEST COAST. NEW-GRANADA, ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA, ANI The Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Great

tion being that steamers were to run through direct from Panama to Valparaiso, instead of changing at Callao

Fanama to Valparaiso, instead of changing at Callao, as before.

An examination of the comparative trade of the United Kingdom and the United States with the States of New-Greenada, Ecuador, Fern, Bolivia, and Chili, which compose the West Coast of South America, gives the following results.

The exports of the two nations were as follows:

Increase....£975,030 = 64,875,150 \$1,767,752 The imports of the two nations were:

Increase., £3,725,830 = \$18,629,150 \$3,283,711 PATAGONIA.

The trade is too small to deserve notice, but chiefly

SOUTH AMERICA, IV.-NOTHERN SOUTH

AMERICA, IV.—NOTHERN SOUTH
AMERICA.
VENEZUELA—GUIANAS (DUTCH, BRITISH, AND
FRENCH.)
The steam communication between England and
these countries was established by the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company in 1840.
The effect on the trade is shown by the following comparisons.

arisons. The exports of the two nations were:

Products of the United Kingdom. 1853.....£658,753 == \$3,293,665 \$1.721,424 \$1800.....£920,061 == \$4,600,305 \$2,402,257

Increase...£501,231 = \$2,356,155 SOUTH AMERICA.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARISONS. RECAPITULATION OF COMPARISONS.

In the preceding statistical sketches, the Continent has been presented under the head of Bruzil, Central Republics, West Coast and Northern South America. It is now proposed to present in one view the whole trade of the Continent. Southern South America, or Patagonia, has been wholly disregarded—the trade being too irregular and trivial to deserve special notice.

The following presents the exports to, and imports from the Continent of South America, from and to Great Britain and the United States respectively.

Exports.

1853 1860	E7,920,304 12,041.253	e Uz	#39,601,520 60,206,465	Of the U. R. \$9,980,136 15,175,175
Increase.	£4,120,989	E INP	\$20,604,945	€5,195,019
1853 1860	Into the £7,596,585 11,974,194	Unit	637,982,925 59,870,970	late the U. S. \$23,075,514 35,562,719
Increase .	£4,377,609	-	\$21,889,645	\$12,917,205
	TI-			

These comparisons show an increase in the imports by South America from the United States and Great Britain of \$25,799,964, and of exports of Brazilian produce to those countries of \$34,805,250, exclusive of the entrepot trade. The increase, including the importations from each nation of merchandise not of its own production, is \$61,377,825, a certainly very extraordinary increase for South America. To what can this be ascribed, except to the immense impetus given to her commerce by the establishment of regular steam communication! Of this increase Great Britain had \$42,698,685, and the United States \$16,679,140. It is interesting and instructive to observe how thoroughly the

\$15,038,760

TOTAL TRADE OF SOUT	HERN AMERICAN	COUNTRIES.
1853 # 63,000,705 1640 #0,597,000	Imports. 675,120,035 102,842,415	Exchanges. 6 122,178,020 192,439,505
Increase, \$25,598,205	637,663,360	\$53,290,605
Experts. \$803\$30,334,012 1860\$7,174,708	Imports. \$51,172,211 87,000,809	Exchanges. \$81,586,333 134,181,517
Increase, \$10,840,696	\$35,834,598 that the trade	652,675,294 of the United

cord to estimate the harvest of wealth which Great
Britain has reaped from the careful husbandry of its
statement.

They have shown to you, not that American commerce
has declined, for it is of God's giving that the interests
of mankind are so interwoven that no good thing is of
service to its inventor slone, and our commerce has declined, for it is of God's giving that the interests
of the statement of the state have but
fallen behind our rivals have established.

They have shown that the United States have but
fallen behind in the great race for maritime supremacy.

And in surveying the whole field of investigation,
there appears no cause for such advantage as has been
gained by Great Britain in this commercial struggle but
the extensive use of telegraphic commanication, connecting the most distant points, and the development of
ther steam commercial marine.

Our steamers have been driven from the ocean, until
now not a solitary one carries our flag to any European
port. Not because our mechanics are not as skillful;
witness the triumphs of the Panelin screw steamers. Not
the county the triumphs of the Panelin screw steamers, so the
seconds the triumphs of the Panelin screw steamers, so it
to want of enterprise on the part of her citizens, for the
seconds the triumphs of the American shipwright, the
seconds are triumphs of the American shipwright, the
seconds are triumphs of the same teleprise, and it will be soon
found that the skill of the American shipwright, the
seconds are triumphs of the American shipwright, the
seconds are triumphs

were in the mobile for coloring and product of the coloring of

To this memorial is annexed an Appendix of 24 tables presenting the details of American and English trade from 1853 to 1861.